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A FIGHT FOR MILLIONS

Heirs to the Gilman Estate Clash in Court.

QUESTION ONE OF RESIDENCE

The Heirs Ask For Letters of Administration at Bridgeport, Conn.—Laws of Inheritance in Two States Involved in the Long Legal Fight—Fortune Estimated at \$75,000,000.

Bridgeport, Conn.—A formal application was made in the Probate Court in this city for letters of administration to be granted to Edward L. Norton and Edward S. Percival, of New York City, on the estate of George Francis Gilman, the millionaire, of Black Rock. The hearing in the Probate Office was held by appointment. Probate Judge Nobbs holding court after the regular hour of closing. There were present in the party Attorney Charles S. Brush, Attorney McCormack, Alfred Gilman, Edward L. Norton and Edward S. Percival, the last three heirs-at-law, and George W. Smith, of this city, who, it transpires in the last minute, is not an heir at all.

The latter gentleman was present for the purpose of giving the court and the parties interested local information. The gentlemen present represented to Judge Nobbs that there were other heirs present in the city, who would be sent for if their presence were required.

Attorneys Brush and McCormack represented that Mr. Gilman died without leaving any heirs in Bridgeport, and that at the present time strangers were in charge of the local property. They thereupon offered a petition asking that a proper person be appointed as temporary administrator to take charge of the Black Rock property. The object of the motion was to force Mrs. Blakeley Hall and her mother to give up the possession of the house.

Judge Nobbs denied their petition for the temporary receiver. The counsel then formally presented an application that Edward L. Norton and Edward S. Percival be granted letters of administration on the estate. The application was signed by all the heirs-at-law, as follows:

George Gilman, New York City, nephew; George McClellan, Northampton, Mass., nephew; Edward S. Percival, New York City, nephew; Caroline Scammon, Brooklyn, niece; Oliver Dwyer, Lynn, Mass., niece; Nellie Tuttle, Milwaukee, Wis., niece; Lydia R. Bradford, Skowhegan, Me., niece; Caroline R. Carozynski, Brooklyn, niece; Caroline G. McClellan, Darien, Conn., niece; Edward C. Norton, New York City, grandnephew; Minnie L. Little, New York City, grandniece; Ellen A. Starr, Manila, Philippines, grandniece; Mary Ford, California, grandniece; the infant children of Alfred H. Norton, a grandnephew, and George Percival, Philadelphia, grandnephew.

Unless millions are given left a will his large fortune will be divided among persons whom he avoided, feared and hated. High and low have the searches been made for any document that could be filed in the Surrogate's office. No hook or cranny where he would have been liable to place a will to conceal it has escaped observation.

Gilman's business interests were enormous and his wealth conservative say he was worth less than \$20,000,000, while others assert that his property may amount to \$75,000,000. He was very wealthy, and any figure that may be given is nothing more than a guess.

His relatives assume that he has left no will and have begun a fight over the spoils on that basis. Should a will be produced it will be attacked without a question. So great is his estate that the allegations of mental unsoundness and undue influence are inevitable, with the usual making over of every unpleasant feature of his career.

The Probate Court here assumes that it has jurisdiction over the settlement of all the property of Mr. Gilman, of whatever kind or description, except real estate situated outside of the State of Connecticut. The legal representative of the half-blood relatives intimated that they could prove that Mr. Gilman was a resident of New York City, and by producing such proof, would transfer the jurisdiction of administration from Connecticut to New York. The whole blood relatives asserted that such a move would be met with ample proof to the contrary. The contest will be due to the fact that the probate law of the States conflict. Under the statute of Connecticut, half-blood relatives are excluded entirely from participation in the distribution of intestate estates, while whole blood relatives are living.

It will be a pretty fight for lawyers, anyhow, and the estate will be tied up for months or years until the highest courts have passed upon the questions involved.

In the meantime the beautiful estate here is in the joint possession of Edward S. Percival, of New York City, one of the heirs-at-law, and Mrs. Blakeley Hall.

No Promotions For Morgan. Gunner Charles Morgan, U. S. N., will not go before the Naval Examining Board or examination for the commission of ensign, as his age prevents it, he having recently passed his thirty-fifth birthday. This makes him ineligible for the commission that would go with a successful examination.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The reports that Lord Pauncefoot, the British Ambassador, would remain in Washington were confirmed.

Senator William P. Frye, of Maine, was re-elected unanimously President pro tem. of the Senate.

The War Department received from Judge Taft at Manila a highly encouraging report on the condition of affairs in the Philippines.

President McKinley issued a new commission to Mr. George B. Cortelyou as Secretary to the President.

The Supreme Court upholds the constitutionality of the Minnesota law of 1885 requiring storage elevators and warehouses on railroad lines, but not at terminal stations, to take out licenses.

The amount of gross gold in the Treasury was \$489,412,158, the highest point ever reached in the history of the Government.

In accordance with the provisions of the Naval Appropriation bill, as it passed the Senate, the six years' course at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., will be extended.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The Cuban Constitutional Convention decided to continue its sessions and treat with the United States.

The first Territorial Legislature of Hawaii began its sessions in Honolulu.

Three Americans and two native guides were killed by Filipinos in ambush in Cavite Province, P. I.

D. M. Carman, an American contractor, who was arrested at Manila, P. I., on the charge of having aided the insurgents, says he expects acquittal.

More insurgents in Luzon, P. I., were captured and more surrendered to the Americans.

In Havana 5000 Cubans escorted a committee which presented to General Wood a petition to President McKinley for absolute independence.

DOMESTIC.

Mrs. Myrtle Webster was arrested, charged with killing her husband at Topeka, Kan. Webster's throat was cut while he slept. Mrs. Webster is thought to be insane.

William Wisely, colored, was jailed at Knobnoster, Mo., charged with the murder of Nellie Allen, a seventeen-year-old white girl.

The Grand Jury at Anderson, S. C., recommends the indictment of farmers for holding negroes in slavery.

Despondent over his recent discharge from the Duluth Diocese of the Catholic Church, the Rev. Francis Rudzinski shot himself through the heart at Minneapolis, Minn. Death was instantaneous.

The Indiana Legislature passed a bill requiring all persons practicing medicine or the art of healing to take examinations and be licensed.

In a dispute over the firm's books at Chicago, Charles Merrill, ten merchant, was shot in the head by John Corrao, his bookkeeper, who then committed suicide.

The British steamship Camperdown went ashore on Cape Lookout shoals, off Beaufort, N. C.

Arthur H. Bennett, who was known as "Angel" Bennett, broke out of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, but was quickly recaptured.

Mrs. Lizzie Millard, of Fayetteville, N. Y., charged with trying to blind Dr. L. M. Slingerland with acid, was adjudged insane.

Two sharp earthquake shocks were experienced in Manchester, N. H. There was an interval of ten seconds between the two shocks. No damage was done.

Advices from Philadelphia give strong intimations of an impending strike among the miners employed by the anthracite coal railroads in Pennsylvania.

"Bud" Taylor, a baseball player, in Kansas City, Mo., killed his former sweetheart. He shot her in the street from a window with a rifle.

Life imprisonment was given Solomon Reigard, a Civil War veteran, of Toledo, Ohio, for the murder of his young wife.

Secret tests of a new explosive at Sandy Hook proving grounds, an American's invention, showed powerful results.

Four people were killed at Gallipolis, Ohio, by the bursting of the boiler of Jacob Lindwood's sawmill.

FOREIGN.

M. Beau will succeed M. Pichon as French Minister to China.

Many wedding gifts were received by Queen Wilhelmina from the people of Amsterdam.

Ten persons were killed and many injured by an explosion of fire damp in the Consolidation mine at Geisenkirchen, Prussia.

Senor Sagasta formed a Ministry in Spain, with Senor Moret and General Weyler as its chief members.

The Right Rev. A. F. W. Ingram, Suffragan Bishop of Stepney, was appointed Bishop of London.

The British War Office issued a statement showing that 12,500 reinforcements are about to start for South Africa.

Captain-General Weyler has issued a decree raising the state of siege at Madrid, Spain.

It is agreed in Boer circles in South Africa that the leaders and a majority of the burghers in the field will surrender if assured of amnesty and assistance in starting life afresh.

A RIOT AT SAN JUAN

Porto Ricans Mob an American School Superintendent.

TRIVIAL INCIDENT THE CAUSE

An Excited Crowd Dispersed by Soldiers Without Orders. After the Police Had Failed to Act—Objection to the Superintendent's Alleged Rough Treatment of a Schoolgirl.

San Juan, Porto Rico.—A serious riot occurred here a few days ago. At 6 o'clock in the evening five artillerymen and a corporal of artillery named Hiscock left their guard post, without orders, and charged across the plaza into a street in which a mob of people had assembled. The soldiers fired a volley into the air, dispersed the mob, and rescued School Superintendent Armstrong, who was besieged by rioters in a house situated about a block from the city center.

For hours previous to the rescue of Superintendent Armstrong the city had been overrun by a riotous crowd of probably 1500 persons, who shouted "Down with the Americans!" and other similar cries.

The excitement originated in a trivial school incident, involving Superintendent Armstrong, and illustrating the exorbitant nature of the Porto Ricans. The Superintendent reprimanded a girl, ten years of age, for disobedience, and forcibly, but harmlessly, marched her to the front from the rear of the schoolroom. Her dress caught in a desk and was torn, and the girl reported to her mother that she had been kicked and abused.

This excited the mother and sensational stories were circulated, with the result that when the school children were dismissed a number of boys gathered together and paraded the streets. They were joined by many loafers and full-grown men, and it became necessary for the police to escort Superintendent Armstrong from the school house to his home.

The Superintendent and the policemen were stoned as they passed through the streets, and as the crowd constantly increased in size they sought refuge in the Intendencia building. A number of persons from the crowd outside succeeded in entering the building, but were ejected by employees and others. A treasury clerk was attacked, stoned and disarmed.

By 5 o'clock affairs had assumed such a threatening aspect that Governor Allen ordered the Mayor to disperse the mob, notifying him that he could ask for Government assistance if he was in need of it. The Mayor, however, paid no attention to the Governor's notification, although the city police were powerless. They were neither respected by the rioters, nor did they attempt to disperse them.

The insular police, who have no jurisdiction in the city except in cases of emergency, and at the call of the Mayor and Governor, were not called upon until 6 p. m. at that time the artillery men previously referred to took the initiative without orders and dispersed the gathering. In the meantime, the city police had fired about 100 shots, mostly in the air, for there were no casualties. Several other Americans beside the treasury clerk were stoned from roofs and balconies.

Governor Allen deprecates the unfortunate occurrences, especially the action of the artillerymen. Corporal Hiscock has been placed under arrest, and is now in the guard-house. It is probable that he will be tried by court martial.

The teachers who have been questioned on the subject have made statements agreeing with those of Superintendent Armstrong, to the effect that the girl was not harmed.

It is probable that four-fifths of those who took part in the rioting did not know why they were mobbing the Americans. The rioters mostly belonged to the unemployed men of the population.

EX-CONGRESSMAN IN AN ASYLUM.

C. F. Sprague, of Massachusetts, Goes to a Retreat For the Insane.

Boston, Mass.—Former Congressman Charles F. Sprague, of Brooklyn, whose term of office expired on March 4, and who was admitted to the McLean Asylum, at Waverley, is said by his family physician to be in a serious condition, and little hope is held out for his recovery.

For three years the patient has shown symptoms of chronic nervous disease, but it was not until last summer that alarming conditions were noted.

A trip to Europe followed, and one specialist after another was tried, with no beneficial result. A few days ago it was apparent that the case was most serious, and the family physician determined to place Mr. Sprague in an institution. Mrs. Sprague is in Nassau, looking after the health of their six-year-old child.

New Position For Chandler.

Former Senator William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, has been selected to be President of the Spanish Claims Commission. In form and method of doing business this Commission will approximate the Alabama Claims Commission, rather than any of the international commissions that have sat in recent years.

To Induce Shipbuilding at Halifax.

The City Council of Halifax, N. S., has decided to offer a subsidy of \$200,000 to induce capitalists to establish steel ship-building and engine and boiler works at that port. The contract is open to the world.

SHOT HIS MUSIC TEACHER

Then the Love-Maddened Young Man Killed Himself.

She Had Rejected Him and He Waylaid Her Going Home — A Letter Drove Him to Desperation.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Because his pretty music teacher, Dorothy Treulib, had refused to marry him, James Campbell, a young man of this place, waylaid her near her home and after shooting her through the head committed suicide by firing another bullet into his brain. The girl was taken to the hospital. The bullet entered behind her ear and lodged beneath the left eye. Campbell was also taken to the hospital, but did not regain consciousness.

Miss Treulib is nineteen years old. She is the eldest daughter of Albert Treulib, a merchant of Mount Vernon, and was related by marriage to the young man who attempted her life. Miss Treulib was returning home about 8 o'clock p. m., when Campbell, who was hidden behind a tree with a revolver in his hand, sprang out and shot her. The girl's father said to a reporter: "My wife and myself were eating supper when we heard two shots in quick succession. I went to the door, and as I opened it I heard Dorothy crying for her mother. She was lying on the sidewalk in a pool of blood. Campbell was lying a few feet away. When I reached my daughter she said, 'Oh, papa, he has shot me and then killed himself.' With the assistance of neighbors I carried her into the house and then ran for a doctor. I never knew until tonight that Campbell was in love with Dorothy. He visited my house for the last time on Sunday night. He appeared to be in good spirits and he and Dorothy sang and played together all evening. When my daughter visited her aunt, Campbell's sister, Campbell always brought her home. We looked upon him as a relative and thought that his attachment for Dorothy was merely family friendship."

It was learned that although Miss Treulib did not regard him seriously, Campbell was desperately in love with her. Miss Treulib is a blonde and a very attractive young woman. She has been giving Campbell violin lessons for some time. Campbell has been employed as an electrician at the plant of the Westchester Lighting Company, in Mount Vernon. He boarded with his sister, Mrs. Anna Treulib, who is Miss Treulib's aunt, and whose house the young woman frequently visited. His sister said that he had frequently spoken of his love for Dorothy, but that she had discouraged him by telling him that Dorothy did not care for him except as a friend. She thinks that the Boston letter which Campbell in a note left by him, complained of as having precipitated the tragedy, is one which was written to Miss Treulib a few days ago by an aunt in that city. In this letter the aunt asked Dorothy to send her picture as there was a young portrait in Boston who would send a portrait of himself as soon as it was received. Mrs. Treulib believes that this letter drove Campbell to desperation, which which he was in a desperate condition, Campbell's relatives in Yonkers and his mother is dead.

CITIZEN ARMY FOR AUSTRALIA.

New Federation Taking Steps to Provide For the National Defense.

Melbourne, Australia.—The idea of a citizen army for the Australian Commonwealth is taking a very strong hold of a large section of the people. The scheme which seems most likely to be adopted is that formulated by Brigadier-General Gordon, commander of the South Australian forces, under which every man who is physically fit and between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one will be taught to shoot, will undergo an army training for a certain number of days every year, and will undertake to join the ranks of the Federal volunteer army whenever necessity arises.

The Federal Government would, under this scheme, provide instruction, arms, accoutrements, ammunition and uniform, and would pay each man who made himself efficient a bonus of \$50 to \$150 a year for non-coms, and regular army pay for officers.

Each State would raise sufficient men to guarantee immunity against attack by a foreign foe, and would supply the needs of the empire in the event of any such emergency as that which South Africa has found so loyal and enthusiastic response. Under this scheme it is calculated that it would not be difficult to raise within five years a capable and efficient citizen army of 300,000 men.

ALLEGED HYPNOTIST TO DIE.

Woman For Whom He Committed Double Murder Says He Hypnotized Her.

Kearney, Neb.—Frank Dinsmore, who two years ago murdered his wife and John Laue because of his love for Mrs. Laue, was sentenced to death.

Mrs. Laue is also in jail in connection with the case, though she has always contended that Dinsmore hypnotized her. Everything points to this as a fact. The woman has never been able to testify against Dinsmore, fainting away every time the accused looked her in the eyes.

Cause of an Explosion in Spain.

An explosion in the custom house at Irun, Spain, was caused by a workman opening a case of gun cotton with a hammer for the purpose of verifying the contents of thirty-four similar cases that were passing through the custom house. Twelve persons were killed, and five seriously and fifteen slightly injured.

THE APPROPRIATIONS

Bills Carrying \$1,440,062,545 Passed by the Fifty-sixth Congress.

CHAIRMAN CANNON'S STATEMENT

Says Congress Has Reduced Appropriations \$123,150,091 Under Those Provided by Its Predecessor and Has Made an Annual Reduction in Taxation of \$41,000,000.

Washington, D. C.—The total of appropriations at the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, just ended, according to a statement prepared by Chairman Cannon, of the House Appropriation Committee, is \$763,911,983, and the grand total for the entire Congress, \$1,440,062,545, against \$1,568,212,637 by the Fifty-fifth Congress. Mr. Cannon's statement adds:

The increase over the appropriations made at the first session of this Congress is less than \$200,000,000, and this sum is more than accounted for by the increase of \$10,124,450 made on account of the postal service and by \$13,513,057 in the bill that provides for the maintenance of our naval establishment and for the construction, armor and armament of the new ships of the navy.

Slight increases are shown in the bills providing for the Agricultural Department, the army, the diplomatic and consular service, the government of the District of Columbia, fortifications, the Indian service, and for legislative, executive and judicial expenses; but these increases are more than offset by the substantial reductions which are indicated in the Sundry Civil act, in deficiencies and for permanent appropriations. Included in the last named is the provision for our annual interest charge, which by legislation enacted by this Congress has been reduced in a sum that will amount annually to \$9,000,000. The increase on account of miscellaneous objects is occasioned by the appropriation of \$5,250,000 authorized by legislation at the first session of this Congress for the St. Louis Exposition.

The total appropriations made at the two sessions of the Fifty-sixth Congress are \$128,150,091 less than the appropriations made during the two regular sessions of the preceding Congress. The new revenue law passed at this session will, it is estimated, reduce taxes for the coming fiscal year \$41,000,000, bringing our total estimated income for the coming fiscal year, including postal revenues, to \$755,433,042.

The large deficiencies provided for during the fiscal year 1899 by the first regular session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, amounting to \$349,772,389.96, were almost entirely to cover the expenses of the military and naval establishments during the fiscal years 1899 and 1900 incident to the war with Spain.

The most marked increase indicated in the appropriations for ordinary expenses of the Government made during the two years 1901 and 1902, at the two sessions of this Congress, over those of the two preceding years, 1899 and 1900, provided for by the Fifty-fifth Congress, is for the postal service. This is the one branch of the public service that cannot be restrained in its growth. It registers, with precision and exactness the welfare of the nation and the agricultural, industrial and commercial condition of the country. That the growth of the postal service for the two years provided for by this Congress is nearly eight per cent. greater than was the growth of the appropriations made therefor by the Fifty-fifth Congress is a source of congratulation.

CRIME TO GIVE FRIEND A DRINK.

Topeka Penalizes Hospitality With Fine and Imprisonment.

Topeka, Kan.—An ordinance has been adopted by the City Council which, it is believed, will make it almost impossible for the "jointists" to do business in this city.

The ordinance makes it unlawful to treat a friend to a drink of liquor in a private house. A man is declared to be guilty of violating the ordinance if he is found in a place where liquor is sold. The ordinance does not require that an actual sale shall be proved, twenty lines and imprisonment of thirty to 100 days in jail are the penalties for violations of the ordinance.

AN ATTACK ON THE KAISER.

Epileptic at Bremen Gives No Explanation of His Act.

Bremen, Germany.—While Emperor William was driving from the Rathaus to the railway station a man threw a piece of iron into his carriage, but His Majesty drove on without stopping. It is stated that he was struck on the cheek and slightly injured.

The man who threw the missile was arrested. His name is Dietrich Welland. He is an epileptic, and answers in a confused manner the questions put to him.

The Population of Alaska. According to a bulletin issued by the Census Office, at Washington, the population of Alaska is 63,592. The total land surface of Alaska is 590,884 square miles, and the average number of persons to the 100 square miles is eleven.

Nicaraguan Judge Killed.

Judge Meza, of the Nicaraguan Supreme Court, was killed at Granada by Senor Lacayos, whose father has been well known in Nicaraguan affairs.

PESTHOUSE SET AFIRE

Crowd Made Trouble For Firemen Who Put It Out.

Citizens Objected to the Building's Site—Mayor Ordered Work Stopped, But Board of Health Stood Firm.

Orange, N. J.—An attempt to set fire to the temporary smallpox hospital in Orange was made a few days ago, and John Harrington, a laborer, forty-five years of age, is held by the police without bail. The police say they have witnesses who saw Harrington light two matches and apply them to a pile of shavings saturated with kerosene at one corner of the building. Some lumber nearby and the building itself were also soaked with kerosene. The attempt was made at 7 o'clock, while the place was being watched by two policemen and a watcher detailed by the Board of Health. A big crowd was in the neighborhood, and when the firemen arrived the crowd attempted to prevent the hose from being attached to hydrants. Louis Bodie, an Italian, tried to cut the hose and was arrested.

Work on the hospital was begun in the morning, and it was intended to move the two smallpox patients in the following night. The building is a cheap frame structure, and is situated on a plot of ground an entire block in extent. As soon as work was started there was opposition from people in that part of the city. Mayor Henry Stetson ordered Police Captain Leary to stop the carpenters. Health Officer William Schuer immediately made a formal demand on the Mayor, as the head of the Police Department, to furnish policemen to protect the building and the workmen. The Mayor read the law and then said that as Mayor he would have the building protected. He said his directions to the police captain were given as a private citizen. Then delegations of people called on President John T. Platt, of the Board of Health, and urged him to stop the work and secure some other site for the hospital. The contractor having received his contract from Mr. Schuer declined to recognize any one else in the matter and the work went on. In the afternoon a special meeting of the Board of Health was held, at which the health officers' acts were endorsed.

BRITISH AHEAD IN ABYSSINIA.

Their Officers to Join Forces Against Mad Mullah.

London, England.—News on top in Abyssinia. This, it is said, is proven by the fact that Emperor Menelik has consented that two British officers, Major A. H. Tracey and Captain R. P. Colbold, start for Adis Ababa, capital of Abyssinia, to act as advisers to the Abyssinian Commander-in-Chief, Ras Makonnen, in his approaching expedition against the Mad Mullah, who has been causing a disturbance in Northern Somaliland. Menelik will place 2000 men in the field, and the British will cooperate with His Majesty's army with a force from Berbera. The English had long been overshadowed by Franco-Russian activities.

"BLOOD RAIN" IN ITALY.

Phenomenon Attributed to Dust From African Deserts—People Alarmed.

Rome, Italy.—The phenomenon known as a "blood rain" occurred in Sicily and Southern and Central Italy. It was accompanied by a violent storm, which brought across the Mediterranean showers of dust from the desert of Sahara.

The atmosphere in Rome was suffocating, and the city was covered by whirling clouds of sand. A mirage was seen. The wind felt like air from a furnace. The population declare that the phenomenon portends an earth quake.

"Blood rain" is not infrequent, and is due to different causes. The most common of these is the lifting of red dust by storm and its fall with the rain. This would seem to be the explanation in the present case.

LOSSES IN SOUTHERN STORM.

Tornado Crosses the Arkansas-Texas Line and Does \$500,000 Damage.

Little Rock, Ark.—A heavy wind and thunder storm passed over Arkansas. John Turner, aged twelve, at Pine Prairie, was killed. The tornado wrecked everything in its path at Pine Prairie, which is in the extreme southwestern part of the State.

Every town in Western Arkansas suffered to some extent, many buildings being unroofed. The loss will exceed \$500,000.

At New Boston, Texas, one man was killed and seven seriously hurt. The town was almost demolished.

A Kansas Bank Robbed.

The private bank of J. P. Springer, at Virginia, Kan., was robbed by three men who got away with \$2000 in cash and \$1000 in registered Government three per cent. bonds. The vault was entered through the brick wall, and the safe was blown open with nitro-glycerine.

Wisconsin to Replace the Oregon.

The big battleship Wisconsin has been selected to replace the Oregon in Asiatic waters, when that vessel is relieved, in the near future.

WHAT'S SAVED IS MADE.

Tess—Mr. Proxy seems very anxious to have his wife make over her last year's gown.

Jess—He'll make over \$30 or \$40 he does.—Philadelphia Press.